## AQUEDUCT SLAVERY.

Savage Greed Robbing Labor to the Skin.

## FRIGHTFUL DEATH LISTS.

A Shame and Stain on the State, the City, and the Times.

Mard and Bitter Facts That No Lying Can Pat Back Out of Sight-The Army of Men Are Starved at a Premium, Poisoned at a Premium, and Fald at a Discount-Redemptionless Rognes Shave their Wages at Every Turn-The Contractors Rob the Boarding Houses, the Storekeepers Rob Them, the Contractors Rob the Men, the Boarding Houses Rob the Men, the Stores Rob the Men. Usurers to League with Contractors Rob the Men-It All Comes Out of the Men-They Are Forced Into Bobt and Kept in Slavery by Debt-They Are Killed by Dozens at the County's Expease and Treated in Hospital by Hundreds at the Hospital's Expense while the Contractors Rob Them of Doctors' Fees-If the Tweed Ring was Sordid, What Shameful Name Shall we Invent for the Aqueduct Bing !

The man who works in the tunnels and shafts of the new aqueduct is in more danger than a soldier on the battle field. The hovels in which he is crowded with scores of his fellows are worse than prison pens. The medical attendance he is forced to pay for he does not get. The food he should have and is forced to pay for he does not get. The wages which he is told will be paid him and which he earns he does not get. The only thing he does get in full is transportation away from the shafts when he is maimed, and the grave hole into which he is dumped when he is killed.

A laborer has no more individuality on the aqueduct than a prisoner in a cell. As soon as he arrives he gets a brass tag with a number and a strap. The strap is to be tied around his waist with the brass tag dangling in front. number out, so that it may plainly be seen, and the squeduct laborer may be recognized as the Bing Sing prisoner is by his striped suit. This brass tag is worth probably four conts. If it is lost or the laborer cannot produce it, fifty cents for a new one is taken from his pay.

The jaws of the aqueduct devour so many hundreds of men that a new supply is always sought. At first the men came from the mining regions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia. and the Western States. Those men were intelligent, and when they found out that a promise of \$2.50 a day meant that a man was privfleged to draw that much from a store at any price the contractors saw fit to charge him. those of the best men who had not been killed

llogad to draw that much from a store at any price the contractors saw fit to charge him price the contractors saw fit to charge him price the contractors as will to charge him price the contractors as will to charge him six of the clear of the best men who had not been killed sought other jobs. Then a supply of negrow the secured to take charge standard and for well-she Eaglish. I rish and American miners were secured to take charge of the drill machines. They are the few hundred respectable men out of the 4,500 to 7,000 who are constantly at work.

The men are carted out to the shafts like for well-shafts like for which are constantly at work.

The men are carted out to the shafts like for who who had not been charge in a shaft of the smoking car came thirty men. Italians and Hungarians chiefly, with two or three intelligent-looking Germans among them. They and their traps were collected outside on the platform in a motiey group. Their whole barrel. Most of them carried potato sacks with the mouths tied by a string to keep the contents from falling out. Others had a four track for the baggage of two or three. The Germans had cluubed togother and bought a dream of the shafts like the platform in a motiey group. Their whole barrel. Most of them carried potato sacks with the mouth side by a string to keep the contents from falling out. Others had a four wask for the baggage of two or three. The Germans had cluubed togother and bought a dream of the shaft like when the shaft like when the shaft like when the shaft like the platform in a motiey group. Their whole barrel, Most of them carried potato sacks and chambered into the wagon be dwere daid half a dozen sists. A young clerk came from Drown. Howard & Co.'s office with a tally list. He called the interpreter and had him gather the mon on one part of the platform. They were a for the half been many and the clerk could be a shaft to shaft like the more dozen was. The Germans had understood that they were to go to the same shaft, but they were separated. The one

This modern slave trade, which differs from that of thirty years ago only in the color of the men's skins and the horrors of the work, is going on every day. The men are secured by every kind of promise. They do not know the language of the country or their rights. Once at the mines they are kept there by always withholding several weeks' pay and by keeping them in constant debt to the company's stores. Their only escape is to submit to be swindled and run away, or to stay and be killed either by accidents in the mines or fevers and exposure. As many escape by one way as

the other.

The laborers are either machine drillmen. hand drillmen, helpers, muckers, upper muckers, or drivers. The men who run the machine drills are the best and must have had previous experience. Their nominal pay is \$2.50 a day. Their helpers get \$1.75. The men who use hand drills are paid \$1.75. The muckers, or common laborers inside, are paid \$1,50 and \$1.75. Outside they are paid \$1.50 and \$1.35. The engineers who run the engines at the shafts are paid \$2.50 a day, and if they are lucky enough to have a foreman he gets \$1.50 or \$1.75. The drivers get \$40 a month. The topsmen who clear off the piles of rubbish get \$1.35, and the man who runs the guy rope to the derrick at the shaft gets \$1.50.

This is the pay that is promised. If a man at the end of a month gets half of it in cash he is very lucky. He has his board deducted, and. whether he works or not, it goes right on. It ranges from \$16 a month to \$20. Then he has his clothes to buy, and on the lower shafts fifty cents is taken from him every month to pay a doctor, who gots a salary, while the contractors pocket the rest. Pay day comes on the first Saturday after the 15th of each month, and the man is then paid for the work of the month before, the contractors holding back between two and three weeks' pay. If a man is discharged before pay day he gets his pay, less 10 per cent. If he wants to stop, and goes to the office, he will get his pay, less 20 per cent. If he wants some cash, he can get it from friends of the contractors, who are known a each shaft, by giving them 20 to 30 per cent. discount. Anything he wants to buy he can get at the stores controlled by the contractors, at exorbitant prices, with a discount added for cashing his pay certificate. The saloons which are strung along at each shaft will give him all the liquor he wants and discount his certifi-sate. The whole system is calculated to keep him in percetual dast, so that at the pay day he may never have enough coming to him to enable him to get away with more than the clothes in the bag that he brought with him.

boarding houses, shafts, and stores. He taiked with many of the men, priced and bought articles at the contractors' stores, and went through the boarding houses.

The shafts along Tenth avenue, below High Bridge, are under John Brunton & Co., who run no boarding houses of their own but have an interest in the others to the extent of scalping 10 per cent, from the board bills. The men live in boarding houses that are sanctioned by the contractors, and pay \$20 a month. When a new man comes on he goes to one of these boarding houses, and on proof that he is employed at one of Brunton's shafts he is taken in. He pays no money, for it is very seldom that he has enough money to live on until he gets his first pay, and the contractors will not pay him for his work until the middle of the next month, so he gets his time certified, and that certificate he gives to his boarding house keeper, who gets the money from Brunton, after 10 per cent, is taken off, for sending the customer to the boarding house.

The Stoke Shave.

The boarding house keeper's only security for pay is the confidence that Brunton will cash the time certificate. The condition of cashing it is that the boarding house keeper buys all of his supplies from Ackley & Co., who have a store at 165th street and Tenth avenue. One boarding house keeper who lives on Tenth avenue, near 156th street, tried, last month, the experiment of buying his supplies where he could get them cheapest, and found at the end of the month, when he brought his time certificates to Brunton, that Brunton refused to pay any attention to them and had paid the men cash, leaving the boarding bouse keeper to whistle for the money due him. The time certificates of the other boarding house keepers, who get their supplies from Ackley & Co. were cashed. The man who tried to give as good board as possible for the money, and made his economics by getting his supplies cheap instead of stinting his boarders, will have to go out of the business unless he returns to buying from Ackley & Co.

Ackley & Co. is the name R. B. Carpenter, Cornell & Co. of Jay street assume when they get near New York. Their five stores further up the line are run under their own name. They are pals of Contractor O'Brien. The name 'Ackley & Co.' is painted on the awning in front of the store, but Ketcham, who is superintendent of Carpenter, Cornell & Co.' Stiligh Bridge, Cortlandt, South Yonkers, North Yonkers, and Arcisley stores, looks after the 'Ackley & Co.' Board and Looks and Looks and Looks and Looks and Arcisley stores, looks after the 'Ackley & Co.' Board and Looks and L THE STORE SHAVE,

DISCOUNTING AT ACKLEY & CO.'S.

Discounting the store where all boarding house keepers or eithers dependent on the patronage of the contractors must buy. 'Ackley & Co.' are the authorized wage shavers for Brunton & Co. A telephone runs from the store to Brunton & Co.' Soffice in 125th street. Any man who wants money can call at the store, and they will telephone to Brunton & Co. to find out if the man is all right. If he is, they will cash his certificate at a discount of from 10 to 30 per cent, according to whether he is a regular or an occasional customer. The occasional customers are charged less than the regular customers who are already netted. If the man wants to buy anything he has to go to Ackley & Co., as no other store can collect on the certificates. The men say, and it is to be presumed from the fact that when men ask for money they are referred to Ackley & Co., that Brunton & Co. receive part of the discount. When The Sux first printed an exposure of the discount system the telephone was taken out of the store, but it has been replaced, according to the men, and the discount system is again in blast.

The reputation of Ackley & Co.'s store is so bad in the neighborhood that it has little outside trade. To catch people who don't know better this sign has been hung out:

Do not be deceived. We give no presents, but fair value.

The goods in the store bear no price marks. DISCOUNTING AT ACRLEY & CO.'S.

value.

The goods in the store bear no price marks. The price is whatever the traffic will bear. The clerks know the regular customers, and raise the prices according to the necessities of the man, They have neight called 'Old Defendibles,' according to the placard, and ranked Perfumers. They cost about \$1.15 a hundred. The men say that when they want a smoke a 10-cent tab is stuck on the box. After carefully scrutinizing a stranger the clerk sold him six of the cigars for a quarter.

The SHAVE FOR DOCTON'S FRES. THE SHAVE FOR DOCTOR'S PERS.

makes a bid for no others. The delivery wagon is the only sign of ownership; it has "Carponter, Cornell & Co." in faded letters on its cover. A SLAVE BARRACES.

A few feet from the engine house of the High Bridge shaft is Sam Mark's boarding house, the first one that has the genuine flavor of a slave barracks. It is a wooden building, 35 by 40 feet, two stories and an atte high, made of cheap pine inch boards stood on end and nailed tog:ther so as to make a protence of a shelter. The outhouse is an adjunct to the house, and the drainage from it flows under the house's frail foundations. The house has no carpet, no paper, no plastering. It has the odor of the sterage of an old sailing ship. The odor is so toul that it repels one from the doorway. Inside in the big room there is a long wooden table, with a rim to keep the plates from falling off, and a few dozon of wooden chairs. The only ornament to the room is a dirty white placard on the wait that tolis when meals are ready. A narrow stairway, on which two men cannot go abreast loads up stairs. As one goes up the odor increases, and at the landing it is noisome, notwithstanding the fresh air that is coming through the office. These doors open into cells twoive feet long by five wide. There is a passageway in each cell a little over a foot wide tweed to sleep in each bunk at the same time, their feet meeting, making eight men to the room. Eight night men can sleep while the eight day men are working, and the eight day men can crawi into the reeking beds when their comrades leave them. The mattress is made of straw covered with netting. A dirty brown piece of cloth covers the straw and atornoon-let is over that. The pillows are the color of the dust of the road, with darker streaks when the oil from a miner's lamp has dripped to his hair, and from his hair to the pillow. The beds are foul and slink, and are full of vermin. One washstand and one looking glass are in each room. There are no signs of towels or slop lars. When the bed clothes become too flithy the m

USUBERS ARE HANDT BY.

The office of the contractors, Rodgers & Farrell, is near at hand, and no man who has money coming to him need have trouble about gotting at least seventy per cent. of it in cash. The store and the contractors work together openly. The amount of discount demanded varies with the customer. The engineer at the shalt is his own fireman and overything at \$2.50 a day. It would be hard to get another man to do his work for his pay, and therefore he can get money at a very small discount, while an outside laborer who gets \$1.35 or \$1.50 can be readily replaced from the immigrant agencies, and he will be robbed to the skin. There are so many saloons around High Hridge that it would be useless for the contractors to sell injuor at anything like their customary profit on flosh and blood. So they don't sell it.

AND PARADISE A HUNDRED TARDS AWAY. USUBERS ARE HANDY BY.

AND PARADISE A HUNDRED TARDS AWAY. A contrast in the way of treating laborers is afforded by the workmen on the new Harof the squeduct last week, and visited the

the road, by Contractor John Tiernay, Jr. A man with a team is paid \$4.50 a day, one with a single horse \$2.25, and the laborers are paid \$1.50. But they get it all in cash, while an aqueduct laborer has a hard time to get along. The men at work on the bridge live at different boarding houses of their own choosing in the neighborhood and save their money. One young man, 24 years old, has saved enough working in a few years at that kind of work to buy a team and two horses and carts. He drives the team himself and hires two little negro boys to drive the carts for him. His total receipts are \$9 a day, and he expects to buy a house presently. Had he worked on the aqueduct and been forced to do his trading at the contractors' stores, where his every need was taken advantage of to skin him of his wages, he could have tolled on until a premature blast, a fall of rock, or the fevor carried him off without having been able to better his condition. Another contract is shown in the cottages of the clvil engineers up by Morris Dock. Their rent is no greater than that of Sam Marks's boarding house shanty. There is a little flower patch in front of the cottages, which are tastefully pointed. There are some cheap window curtains, wide panes of glass neither smashed nor cracked, and good furniture, and it is doubtful if their board and rent cost the engineers 50 per cent, more than the \$18 a month that the boardors at Sam Marks's have to pay. Only the engineers got their pay in cash, and can spend it to their own best advantage as and where they please. PENS FOR NEGROPS

At the Morris Dock shaft there are some 200 men at work under Rodgers & Farrell. The best boarding house is kept by Charles O' Brien alloagside of the main road. His boarders pay 18 a month and sleep only two or three in a morning. The year ment and polatoes in the morning the property of the men and polatoes in the morning the property of the men and polatoes in the morning the property of the men and the property of the men and polatoes in the front yeard. O'Brien has to pay the contractors \$10 a month rent, and he has to deal at the High Bridge store. Smith and Sullivan keep two shanty boarding houses like Sam Marka's. The majority of the men who work at Morris Dock men negroes. The contractors leased all the sacre of negroes live. They have bunks along the walls, and cook in the same room or in the yard. The shanties may have cost \$200 each. The contractors charge each negroe who lives in them \$1 a month for rent, and each shanty pays for itself every year. If each contractor when they want from the Hun Hungling want they have used up as much as Goozleman tunks it safe to trust them for he shuts down, they have used up as much as Goozleman tunks it safe to trust them for he shuts down, they have used up as much as Goozleman tunks it safe to trust them for he shuts down, and candy. When they have used up as much as Goozleman tunks it safe to trust them for he shuts down, and candy. When they have used up as much as Goozleman tunks it safe to trust them for he shuts down, and they have used up as much as Goozleman tunks it safe to trust them for he shuts down, and they have used up as much as Goozleman tunks it safe to trust them for he shuts down, and they have used to fore the fore of the month. The negroes play and tunks it safe to trust them for he shuts down, and they have used to fore the fore of the month. The negroes play and tunks it safe to trust them for he shuts have to the fore the safe

in shanties, like the negroes. A score live togother, cook what they get from the contractors' slore, and are under sanitary conditions
as bad as possible. The other men live in a
wooden boarding house, where laths have been
natised over the crevices between the boards and
strips of asphalt routing have been tacked on
to the roof. The outhouses are within thirty
feet of the house and further up the slope.

CARPENTER & CORNELL'S SHOW PRICES. CARMENTER & CORRELL'S SHOW PRICES.

This shaft is half a mile away from everywhere, and Carpenter, Cornell & Co. make no pretence of concealment here. The frame store building has a sign on it, and there are many placards advertising the goods of it. P. Carpenter, and Carpenter, Cornell & Co. On the wall is this price list:

ter, and Carpenter, Cornell & Co. On the wait is this price list:

Flour. 450. a h | Tea-Ganpowder, | 100. a h | 100. a h

Nominally no liquor is sold at the store or on the premises, yet any number of men manage to get drunk. The following sign on the wail of the store tells how it is done:

IRON BITTERS,
Best thing known to clear the throats of
MINERS.
For the instant cure of all colds.
Price, 30 cents.

The reporter bought a bottle, which was sold with reluctance on the part of the clerk. It is a thick glass bottle, wrapped in brown paper, and stamped 'Iron Bitters." On tearing the wrapper oif it is seen that the bottle has places for the lingers to grip it, and is shaped like an improved flask. The cork is covered with sealing wax which takes some time to dig off. The reason for covering the cork is plain, because as soon as the wax is removed the older of the liquid betrays that it is whiskey, cheap and abominable as it can be had. Wild cherry bitters are mixed with it to change the taste, but they can't. One big drink would kneck an ordinary man out for the day, and the two-thirds of a pint bottle has enough in it to keep a whole family of Italians drunk for a night. Ferhaps 'Iron Bitters' accounts for the number of deaths from alcoholism among the men. Shaft 20 is a mile further up the line of the old squeduct which the men use for a pathway. There is one pretty cottage there with vines around it and flowers in the yard. It is out of place in such a mess. There are three twenty-foot square shaniles, and an old log cabin plastered over with asphalt roofing, in which the men live. The outhouse is in the midst of the shanites, and is the cleanest looking building of the lot. Fourteen beer kegs were roiled up by Shanty No. 2 on Wednesday afternoon. The regular price, \$18, is charged for board. Although there is plenty of room on top of the hill, the shantles are down near the foot in a row straight up the side of the hill, so that the slops that are thrown from the window or door of the highest shanty which gand sitting in filth. Shafts 19, 10%, and 10% are but a little way further on, and the same boarding houses, run by Mrs. Lydecker, Lewis, Mrs. Fox, Waliace, O'Reefe, and Vallely hold the men from the three. Vallely's lis one of the flithiest places along the line. Pigs, ducks, and cows roam in the yard, and eat the garbage at the front door. Hank grass that springs up quickly in the rouse for the process o

are comparative favorites with the men, who say that they do not force store orders on them as much as do the other contractors. The dynamite and oil storehouse is near one of the boarding houses, and the men ile around in the yard and smoke within a few feet of it. A spark may be blown the wrong way some day, and the seventy men of Vallely's boarding house will add a few more names to the neverending roll of aqueduct murders.

Between shafts 19 and 18% a big derrick has been placed on the old aqueduct, and the pressure of the heavy weight that it raises comes on a square foot of the covering. At shaft 18% is the only noticeable provision along the line for keeping the workmen warm in the winter. There one of the bodiers touches the house, It saves trouble in cooking, and the steam and smoke ventilate the bedroom overhead.

Rider and Docherty look after shaft 18 at South Yonkers. Last year a great many men worked there, and one of O'Keefe's boarding houses at one time held 100 men. Another of Carpenter, Cornell & Co.'s stores is here. It used to do the largest business along the line, but now the bricklayers are at work at shaft 18, and shafts 18A and 18B employ only a few men. The bricklayers are a far better set of men than the laborers. They get 4 and 44.50 a day, working nine hours and eight on Saturdays. They have enough money to tide them over from one pay day to another, so the contractor's store has to compete with the local Yonkors stores for their trade, and the exorbitant profits and discounts are lacking.

South Yonkers is one of the shafts where the

A SHOW BOARDING HOUSE.

A show Boarding house.

South Yonkers is one of the shafts where the Aqueduct Commission and other innocent spectators are taken when due notice has been given that a visit of inspection will be made, and things have been properly prenared. There is a show boarding house here which the men from the shafts in the woods look at with wonder. The walls are plastered and the windows have red curtains. Vines climb over the house, and there are a carpet and clean disless and proper outhouses. It is right on the main road, and it is pointed out to visitors, who are expected to remark on the fortunate lot and happy accommodations of the men who work on the aqueduct.

Dr. Magilton used to took after this section of the line, but he went West some six weeks ago and Dr. Lee Kane is in charge now. He lives at shaft 16, and his chief duty is to give the right kind of a death certificate and see that the hurt men are at once shipped to the Yonkers or New York hospitals. Carpenter. Cornell & Co. have another store at North Yonkers, much like the one at South Yonkers. Its trade has decreased also since the bricklayers have begun to work, and the number of the laborers has decreased.

Up by Yonkers the shaving business is done in saloons. Owing to competition, the rate of discount is not so great as further off in the back country, and a laborer who knows where to no can get 85 per cent, of what is due him. This is also a kind of check on the prices at the contractors stores, as it keeps them from charging more than 20 per cent, more than the same articles would cost in the Yonkers stores. The contractors have just as much hold on the boarding houses, though, for they both own the houses and make the keepers patronize other than Carpenter, Cornell & Co.'s stores.

Boneen per contractors have begun to work shafts 14 South Yonkers is one of the shafts where the ROBBERY DEGETS ROBBERY.

than Carpenter, Cornell & Co.'s stores.

ROBBERY BEGETS ROBBERY.

Fianagan & Russell used to work shafts 14 and 15, but the principal contractors froze them out. One of the men who had worked for them and changed to another shaft said:

Fianagan & Russell used to rob the men so that nobody would work for them. A man would work wenty-six days in the month, and when he would come for his time they would give him only twenty-two days. Then they'd take 20 per off at the office for giving you meney, and they'd try to make you change from one shaft to another, so that they'could get fifty cents more doctor's bill from you, and they you date.' hilly enough there would be trouble about your getting the rest in cash on pay day." As soon as a man could he would get off to some other shaft, and Fianagan & Russell wore continually short of hands.

A laborer on the aqueduct knows no Sunday, no holiday, and no rest except when is too drunk or too sick or too badly hurt to work. Then his pay stops, while his board bill and doctor's fifty cents a month run on. The two shifts relieve each other in ceaseless procession, though the men who make them up change. The mon say that the contractors are willing enough to have them get drunk because that is an excuse for putting somebody else in their places, and so forcing them to some other shaft, and because when drunk they are more reckless with their store orders. After having spont all their money, they are unable to leave the aqueduct to go off to look for another job elsewhere.

The contractors' friends defend the discount business on the ground that the mon are improvident and shiftiess, and it is necessary to pay them in advance and rob them in the transaction, to keep them from drawing all their pay in advance. They do not argue, though, that it is right for the stores to charge such prices in order to keap Jua. See an another shows an order to keap Jua. See an another shows an order to keap Jua. See an advance, the pay in advance.

such prices in order to keep Jra. was of their caralless. It is the furthest off from New York of the six, and so are the charges. A young man who worked in the store last year said that the receipts were 1460,000 and that over \$60,000 was clear profit. He and men who bought there said there were no prices or price lest, but that the clerks were instructed to charge all the customer could stand—the needler the man the groedler the price. Here is what the clerk said was charged when it safely could be:

Dulid be:
Light brown sigar, 10 cents a poued,
Drantifisted sugar, 12 cents a poued,
Drantifisted sugar, 12 cents a poued,
Tru (dest 30 cents), 75 cents a poued
Coffee (cost 20 cents), 40 cents a pound,
Shoes (cost \$15.9), 55 a barrel.
Corn meal, 5 cents a pound,
Pork (cost 6 cents), 12 cents a pound.
Ham, 10 cents a peund. Harr. 10 cents a pound.
Whiskey, H. a quart
Whiskey, H. a quart
Genra (p. 18), 5 cents spice.
Genra (p. 18), 5 cents, 5 cents.
Minural centure of Centus, 5 cents.
Minural centure shirts, 23.
Transers (cent \$2 and \$4.50), \$4.
Soit of clothes (cent \$12), \$18.
Hai (cent \$1 3ch, 52.
Pepper (cent \$2 cents), 40 cents a pound.
Mustard (cent is cents), 40 cents a bound
Sait, 6 cents a bay.
Per cashing orders, 30 per cent. off.
Paying board bills, 10 per cent. off.

For cashing orders, 30 per cent. off.

Paying board bills, 10 per cent. off.

At the store a stranger was fold that no whiskey was sold. But the men say that they have got whiskey in bottles, but not by the drink. To get a drink they must get an order scalped and go to one of the many cheap gin mills along the line.

Shaft 13 is one of the hardest to work at, on account of the ground. Cave ins are frequent, and the rate of wages had to be raised 25 per cent, to keep men there. It is said that Paige, Cary & Co. are the contractors now.

Mcl.aughlin & Relliy are the contractors at shaft 12. Fred Comfort, Mrs. Sayres, and Mrs. Toole keep the boarding shantles and charge \$20 a month, the highest price for board in any of the shanties the contractors run. The men say the board is worth the \$2 extra.

Brown, Howard & Co. begin at shaft 11. They

of the shanties the contractors run. The men say the board is worth the \$2 extra.

Brown, Howard & Co. begin at shaft 11. They gobble up byerything to themselves, boarding shanties, scalping orders, stores, and all. They make no pretence of anything else in the store business, but carry it on onenly in their own name. They lease or own the land, and they make no pretence of anything else in the store business, but carry it on onenly in their own name. They lease or own the land, and they run with two Chinese cooks to each twenty-five men in one shanty. Dr. Collins of Sing Sing and Dr. Nicholas H. Freeland of Tarrytown are their, dectors. They do not charge the men 50 cents a month for a doctor.

A description of one of Brown, Howard & Co.'s shafts would answer for all. Here are the shafts, 11 A at Elmsford, 10 at East Tarrytown, and 9 up by Sleepy Hollow. There are a pile of machinery under a smoke-stained shed, a long iron smokestake reaching up above the trees, a gray pile of broken stone lying evenly where it has been dumped, the blacksmith's shop, a low frame building through whose open door can be seen groceries and supplies, a smaller building right beside it used for an offlee, three or four shanties, and across the road a gin mill. Where the bricklayers are at work, as at shaft 11 A, there are a faw decent cottages away from the rest where they live. The gin mills are usually run by women. Lizzle Downey runs the one at 11 A.

The Italians are packed in the shantes like hams. When they are crowded eight men may have to use the same bunk—four by day and four by night. No attention is paid to drainage or to cleanliness. It is probable the Italians never heard of such things. The Chinese cooks are the only clean objects about the place. Sometimes the men rurnish their own bed clothes, at other times Brown, Howard & Co. funish them. They consist of a straw tick and pillow, a coveriet, and occasionally sheets. There is about one wash basin to every ten italians, but there is never any contest for it. The men

THE ORDER SWINDLE GOT DOWN FINE.

The men assert that the store order system is worse at Brown, Howard & Co.'s stores than at any other place sions the line. If a man has not drawn out at least half his pay at the store, he is offered store orders on pay day for enough to make him draw half cash and half store orders. If he takes the store orders, all right; if not, he is told that his time has not yet been figured out exactly, and that he would have to wait for his pay a while. This generally settles it. The shaving business is thoroughly systematized, although it is soldom that over twenty per cent. Is taken. If a man is not tractable, it is easy to transfer him to some menner shaft or to give him worse work. It is not charged, though, that a man is ever intentionally put in a bad piece of work, so that if anybody is to be maimed or killed, he will have a good chance.

Brown, Howard & Co. have had extensive Western contracts, and the system they run here is the same, with some modifications, that they have had before. A man who is compliant can get along well. If he pays \$2 a week extra he can be put in a shanty room with only one other man, but the Italians don't mind being herded as much as the other men do.

\*\*PIFTY-THEME CORONER'S INQUESTS.\*\*

In the office of the County Clerk of Westchesser county here are records of the Coroner's THE ORDER SWINDLE GOT DOWN FINE.

In the office of the County Clerk of Westches ter county there are records of the Coroner's

inquests held over men killed on the aqueduct. Here is a copy of the record:

1885. Jan. 26-Angelo Arrico, died of "heart disease" while a fight over a game of cards. April 19-Veto Faser, shaft 14, dropped dead near the

May 10-Michael Quinn, cut 0, concussion of brain; bank fell in. Same day -George Hurlbert, cut 9, concussion of brain; bank fell in. May 30—William Mason, thrown from a wagon on Saw

Mill River road. June 22-Thomas Greasley, shaft 0, stone fell on his July 31-Antonio McClaire or Malara, shaft 7 bucket

fell on his head.

Ang. 9—Timothy Croak, shaft 10, cage fell on him. Sept. 9-Michael Galligan, shaft 17, struck by rock Sept. 18-Patrick Cullins, shaft 18 B, rope broke and

scales fell on him. Sept. 18—John Butler, shaft 18, rope broke and scales fell on his head.

Sept. 18-William McGrotty, shaft 7, concussion of brain caused by falling from bucket.

Sept. 19—James Wilds, shaft 3, fell down the shaft. Sept. 25—Robert E. Morris, shaft Zero, thrown from cars in the tunnel. Oct. 7-Cornelius Driscoll, shaft 13, jumped from elevator and was killed.
Oct. 10-James Bowes, shaft 6, fell out of bucket. Coroner's jury comment: "And we are satisfied that it was his own negligence that caused his death, as he did not have any business to leave his work at the head

Oct. 15—Michael Ryan, shaft 28, rock fell on him.
Nov. 1—Thomas Kelly, shaft 6, struck by rock from Nov. 5-Michael Doyle, falling of part of a crosshead at

Same day-James Burke, falling of part of a crosshead at shaft 3.

Same day-John Edwards, falling of part of a crosshead at shaft 3. (The men were in a bucket, and the beam fell on them. The Coroner comments, "All of

shaft 3.

which is unaccountable.") Nov. 19-James Keenan, shaft 16, struck by rock from premature blast. Nov. 22-Timothy Degnan, killed in a fight on Saw Mill River road.

Dec. 7-Patrick Moran, shaft 3, fell down the shaft.

Dec. 7—Frederick Dresser, shaft 3. The rope broke and the bucket fell down the shaft. Same day-Francis Carr, shaft 3. The rope broke and the bucket fell down the shaft.

Same day—Lorenzo Dobbins, shaft 3. The rope broke and the bucket fell down the shaft. The Coroner com-

ments on these three deaths, "An accident of their own carelessness or neglect."

Dec. 8—James Torrington, shaft 4, fall of rock.

Dec. 22-Barney O'Brien, shaft 5, alcoholism and ex

Dec. 24-Luivigio Di Rossa, shaft 7, crushed between onge and bunting.

Dec. 30—Owen Carmin alcoholism and exposure on he Saw Mill River road near shaft 12, 1886.

Jan 21-Frank Gayzo, shaft 11 A, murdered-found in the woods with cut in the head.

Feb. 16—An unknown man. Sufficiation caused by inhaling gas and smoke in shaft 17 on Feb. 15.

Same day—Andrew Barclay, shaft 17, pneumonia from

exposure. March 4-Hagh McBrerty, premature explosion of powder at shaft 16 on March 3. Same day -John McFadden, fracture of skull by premature explosion of powder at shaft it on March 8.

March 5—Frank Pineau. Explosion of powder at shaft

10 on March 3. March 13-Patrick Leary, from injuries received at an xplosion of dynamits at shaft 16, on March 3. March 24—Michael Byrne, fracture of skull and shock from injuries caused by falling on a belt and being frawn around the pully of an engine at shaft 16.

March 30-William Flaherty, drowned in a reservoir attached to shaft 14. attached to shaft 14.

April 11—Dominico Luccolti, shaft 16. A witness says:

"I heard Lucciti crying and went to him and found him where the car struck him beside the track of the tunnel, and he took me by the hand and said 'Good-by, Joe; it's all up with me !'' I said, 'What happened you I' and he said 'The car caught me between the car and the stable; I was not quick enough to get out of the way.' I believe the accident was wholly due to his own carelessuess." His skull and thighs were fractured. He was taken to his boarding house. He tried to get poison, but he could not; but he succeeded in getting a revolver

and shot himself.

April 14-Patrick Ryan, shaft Zero, fall of a block from the boom of a derrick.

May 20—January O. Leshum, endorsed "An accident which was unavoidable and through his own negligence," shaft 4. The cage fell on him.

by a scaffolding falling on him in the south headway of July 24-John Horicko, shaft 18, inhaled smoke and as while working in the tunnel on night of July 22. July 28-Henry Duval, shaft 16, congestive chill aused by exposure.

Here are some of the men who were killed in the lower sections and reported at the New York Ceroner's office: May 24, 1886—John Hauley; fell down shatt 25.

Dec. 10. 1885—Richard Donnelly; fell from a scaffold in the tunnel at Croton dam.

Oct. 8, 1885—Joseph Breer; fell through shaft 21, Comment of Coroner's jury; "And we consure the contractors, Mesers Collins and Farwell, for careless-

Oct 5, 1885-Andrea Verzellino; killed in shaft 20 Contractors exonerated.
Oct. 27, 1885-Patrick Breen; hurt in shaft 14. Died Dec. 1, 1885-John Gallen; rock fell on his head. "We censure the contractors, Messrs. Rodgers, Shannon, and Farrell, for not taking proper precautions in order to world accident."

rarrel, for mot taking poor provide accident."

There is no reckoning of the hundreds of mon who died of fevers, or contracted sickness that killed them in the hospitals or will cause their deaths in a few years. Some of the deaths were the fault of the men, but the majority were not. If the roof of the tunnel were properly and frequently inspected, the inspections would show where there was a chance of a caving in, and though the danger of cave ins would not be removed, accidents would be less frequently inspected, cape roues, the accidents from men or cages faling down the shaft would almost entirely disappear.

PIFTY-FOUR MEN IN HOSPITAL AT YONKERS. Here is a list of the aqueduct victims taken from shafts 16 to 19 to the Yonkors hospital. The record is not a perfect one, as occasionally a man who was burt on the aqueduct was taken in as an ordinary patient:

in as an ordinary patient;
May 3, 1885—Michael Comers, Incerated hand,
May 22—Thomas Miggins, crushed flugers,
June 9—Edward Ryle, malaria,
June 10—William Lewis, asphysia,
June 15—Patrick Keen, articular rheumatism,
June 15—James Callahan, bruises of side and contutions.

June 15—James Callando, ordines of side and contalions.
Same day—James O'Brien, fracture of clavicle.
July 0—James Powers, brukes of foot.
July 23—Francis Flood, but hormittent fever.
July 24—Intomas Company,
July 25—Trumas Company,
July 25—Tru

Aug. 44-Actius Lambert, fracture of humerus and bruines of the back.
Same day—Patrick Waish, fracture fifth metatorsal both.
Same day—Pitt Reitly, bruised thigh.
Aug. 5-John Sherry, fracture of ribs.
Same day—Pitt Reitly, bruised thigh.
Aug. 7-Et Hutler, injury to cervical vertebræ.
Aug. 13-David Moffat, fracture of fifth metatorsal bone.
Aug. 23-Thomas Furgeson, wound in perform.
Sept. 13-Peter Macmanon, broken finger.
Sept. 13-Peter Macmanon, fracture of thiss.
Same day—John Hannen, broken finger.
Sopt. 24-disorge fravello, cut on face.
Oct. 13-John Callil, easip wound.
Same day—Tharles French, fractured femur and scalp wounds.
Oct. 23-Michael Conners, typho-mainis fever.
Oct. 13-Michael Conners, typho-mainis died five hours after admission.
Feb. 13-Tatomas Daven Pruisses on foot.
Hame day—Andrew Bartley, pneumonia; died five hours after admission.
Feb. 13-James Des bronchilis.
Naroh 3-Blast that tujured five men, four of whom died Hugh McBrady, brought in on 3d; fracture sternum and internal injuries, died sams day. Fatrick Leary, brought in on 4th; fracture of saml, and cryspelas foliowing.
April 13-Ez Saml, psymbol to on 4th; fracture of saml, and cryspelas foliowing.
April 13-Ez Saml, psymbol in on 4th; fracture of saml

THE CONTRACTORS FIND A PREE HOSPITAL. THE CONTRACTORS FIND A FREE HOSPITAL.

The contractors had to pay \$1 a day for each patient. They objected, and as soon as a patient could be moved he would be taken to St. Francis Hospital on Fifth street, near Avenue B. where he was taken care of free. Out of the money they collect from the men they pay the Hospital of St. Francis nothing. The Sisters who are in charge look after the men who are hurt. All they get is the privilege of being allowed to go along the aqueduct and solicit contributions from the men to aid their comrades. The contractors charge the men fifty cents a month, and pocket the thousands of dollars this tax brings in. Then when a man is hurt they hurry him off to a hospital, and then as a privilege they allow the Sisters to ask the men to pay over again for their sick comrades.

218 MEN AT ST. FRANCIS'S.

218 MEN AT ST. FRANCIS'S. Beaides St. Francis's, men have been taken to the Manhattan Hospital, the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, Bellevue, and a few to St. Vin-cent's. Here is the record of St. Francis's, be-ginning with last October: ginning with last October:

James Luckman, shart 10, chronic bronchitis,
James Wains, aindt, 5, abscess of left thigh,
Daniel Kelly, shart 7, bruise of back.

Baniel Kelly, shart 7, bruise of back.

Henry Braily, shart 18, acute orchitis.

John Nomack, shart 18, lecreased wound of arm,
John Conners, shaft 18, lecreased wound of carm,
John Conners, shaft 14, intercostal neuraigls.

Hugh Ward, shaft 12, contused wound of cheek,
John Shea, shaft 14, tractured rib,
James Gorman, shaft 14, strain of back.

Hugh Jones, shaft 14, strain of back.

Hugh Jones, shaft 5, acute pneumonis.

Owen Carroli, shaft 12, lacerated wound, scalp,
Jones Gunchen, Ardiey, lacerated wound, scalp,
James Gunchen, Ardiey, lacerated wound, scalp,
James Gunchen, Ardiey, lacerated wound, scalp,
Richard Stanton, shaft 5, phiebitis of left femoral

with.

Charles Johnston, shaft 9, sciatica. Charles Johnston, shaft B. sciatica.
Robert Ford, shaft 23, bruises.
William Barry, shaft 5, orchitis.
Hugh Cowen, shaft 11, contusion of head.
Thomas Fiynn, Ardsiey, bruises.
Patrick Duff, shaft 6, intercostal neuralgis.
Thomas Kelly, shaft 18, varicose ulcer.
Robert Hooishan, shaft 17, anchylosis of clbow.
Edward Martin, Ardsiey, ulcer.
Thomas H. Kelly, shaft 18, variense ulcer.
Charles Petsey, shaft 4, aprain of back.
Louis Simm, shaft 4, malarial fever.
C. Mahoney, shaft 18, bruised back.
David Barrett, and 18, acute alcoholism.
James Tracey, shaft 4, acute bronchitis.
Michael Donohus, shaft 8, dislocation of clavicle.
James O'Brien, shaft 10, ulcer following contusion of the processors.

dieg. Geren, shaft 9, acute pleurisy and bronchitis. Richard Henry, shaft 9, acute pleurisy and bronchitis. Frank Roberts, shaft 18, impacted coilis fracture. Michael Sallivan, shaft 10, carles of carpus. Daniel Cowend, shaft 0, dislocation of ciaviole, Hugh Hughes, shaft 4, chronic laryugitis and bronchits.

Richard Henry, shaft 18, impacted collist fracture.
Michael Stillivan, shaft 10, carries of carpus.
Daniel Cowend, shaft 10, carries of carpus.
Daniel Cowend, shaft 10, carries of carpus.
Daniel Cowend, shaft 10, carried wound of scalp.
Patrick Brennan, shaft 18, celtulities of hand.
Thomas Broderick, shaft 16, phthist empresema.
Michael Negoldsby, shaft 18, compound fracture of leg.
Owen Williams, shaft 18, childities of neck.
James Whalen, shaft 18, childities of neck.
James Whalen, shaft 18, celtulities of neck.
James Clark, shaft 18,
Michael Start 18, celtulities of neck.
James Clark, shaft 18,
Michael Bowe, shaft 10, compound fracture both legs.
Michael Bowe, shaft 10, compound fracture both legs.
Michael Bowe, shaft 10, compound fracture both legs.
Michael Bowe, shaft 11,
John Hayes, shaft 16, fracture of tibls and fibula.
Roward Fitzgerald, shaft 0, carbuncles of neck.
Michael Martello, shaft 10, fibroid pneumonia.
Luigi Ricetto, shaft 11,
David Mouroe, shaft 14, erysipelas of face.
Patrick O'Neil, shaft 19, phthisis.
James Molourdy, shaft 19, there leg.
John Foley, shaft 18, fracture lower maxilla.
John Soley, shaft 19, ulcer leg.
John Foley, shaft 19, ulcer leg.
John Foley, shaft 19, ulcer of leg.
Patrick Larkin, shaft 19, acute pneumonia.
Frank Mahoney, shaft 19, malarial cachexia.

Michael Parsons, shaft 11, malarial cachexia.

Michael Parsons, shaft 11, acute pneumonia.
Frank Mahoney, shaft 19, cutte pneumonia.
John Conway, shaft 19, acute pneumonia.
John Conway, shaft 19, acute pneumonia.
Frank Mahoney, shaft 19, cutte pneumonia.
John Conway, shaft 19, cutte pneumonia.
John Keney Shaft 19, cutte pneumonia.
John Keney Shaft 19, cut

John Hayes, shaft 0, erysipelas of face. Fractulative Wynn, shaft 7, burn of arm. Charles Finnigan, shaft 13, broken thumb. Gwen Finnigan, shaft 13, broken thumb. Gwen Finnigan, shaft 13, require muchitis. Andrew Johnson, shaft 13, acute muchitis. Andrew Johnson, shaft 13, acute rheumatism. Pat Murby, shaft 18, acute the manila. Cornelius Dunnigan, shaft 18, trouble of hand. Dan Meshan, shaft 184, control of foot. Thomas Rooman, shaft 7, intermit on fever. Andrew Crombie, shaft 19, acute reumatism. Pat Malion, shaft 9, acute bronchitis (Cavanaugh, shaft 9, acute rheumatism. Cornelius Conway, shaft 11, ulcers. Peter Gloman, shaft 10, acute rhoumatism. Charles Tregelius, shaft 10, acute rhoumatism. Charles Tregelius, shaft 10, acute rhoumatism. John Shea, shaft 14, chromic bronchitis. Feter Cionan, shaft 10, acute rhammatism.
Charles Tregelius, shaft 10, acute rhoundatism.
Andrew Croinbie, shaft 19, for our mountain.
John Shea, shaft 14, chronic bronelium.
John Shea, shaft 14, chronic bronelium.
John Shea, shaft 14, chronic bronelium.
John Kraschko, shaft 10, acute pneumonia.
Through Mirr, shaft 10, acute pneumonia.
Michael tiasco, shaft 1, fracture femur.
Timothy Hayes, shaft 10, double pneumonia.
Michael tiasco, shaft 1, fracture femur.
Timothy Hayes, shaft 10, double pneumonia.
Millam Casey, shaft 1, bruise of back.
Joseph Harlou, shaft 14, bruise of back.
Joseph Harlou, shaft 14, acute rheumatism.
John Matten, shaft 10, shrain of back.
John Shillyan, shaft 10, sprain of back.
John Shillyan, shaft 2, punctured wound of foot.
John Farreil, shaft 12, sub-acutes of this.
Mose Kearns, shaft 11, acute free manism.
Moses Kearns, shaft 12, sub-acutes of this.
Moses Kearns, shaft 11, acute free manism.
Moses Kearns, shaft 13, acute rheumatism.
Moses Kearns, shaft 13, acute free manism.
Henry Honel, shaft 2cro.
Francis Mack, shaft Zero.
Francis Mack, shaft Zero.
Francis Mack, shaft Zero.
Francis Mack, shaft Zero.
Inclued Voille, shaft 185, bruise of addomen. Francis Mnck, shaft Zero, intermittent fever.
Michael Collie, shaft 18%, bruiss of abdomen.
Tim O Brien, shaft 7.
Matthew Tamabol, shaft 7. fracture famur.
Charles Galiagher, shaft 18%, fracture of clavicle.
John Sullivan, shaft 0. intermittent fever.
Andrew O'Brien, shaft 1. fracture of ulus and radius.
Jusepi Sweeney, shaft 12, lacerated wound, foot.
Phil Burgan, shoft 12, macrated wound, foot.
Phil Burgan, shaft 12, lacerated wound, hand.
Henry Moha, shaft 10, pluriass.
William McClean, shaft 1, truises.
William McClean, shaft 1, dontusion, face; bruise,
reast.

Henry Moins, shaft 10, phinnsis, Michiel Davenport, shaft 21, contusion, face; bruiss press.
William McClean, shaft 7, burn of face.
Charles Belton, shaft 7, burn of face.
Henry Fitzshnons, shaft 12.
Pat Lerdy, shaft 9, chronish of foot.
Tom sherpish, shaft 12, phigmon of neck.
Domis Murph shaft 19, brunatic conjunctivitis
John Beynez, shaft 19, maint in conjunctivitis
John Heynez, shaft 19, maint in cachexis.
Pat Loudehin, shaft 19, maint in cachexis.
Pat Loudehin, shaft 19, maint in cachexis.
Pat Loudehin, shaft 19, maint in cachexis.
Charles Monaghan, shaft 18, with shaft in cachexis, Michael Cleary, shaft 1, acute pneumonia.
Charles Monaghan, shaft 18, within Gibson, shaft 12, acute pneumonia.
Hugh Bonova, shaft 12, acute pneumonia.
Hugh Bonova, shaft 12, shaft necket in the shaft in

UNKNOWN DEAD. The throat and lung diseases came from exposure and the bad air and dampness of the tunnels and shafts. The ulcers came from atone bruises not properly cared for and from the filth of the boarding shantles. The broken bones, scalp wounds, and bruises explain themselves.

How many have died of whom no record has

bones. scalp wounds, and bruises explain themselves.

How many have died of whom no record has been kept, no one knows. How many sick and maimed have been left to drag themselves off to prothouses, hospitals, and graves in this and other States no one can tell.

A sturdy young Weishman on his way to his work last week said:

"What difference does it make if we are killed? No one knows us and no one cares. I've no family, no friend but my mate here. May be both of us will be killed. Who will know except, perhaps, the Coronor, or who'll bother about us? That's the reason I drink and that's the reason I live this way. I can't get enough money to get away, and the few dollars I can spend on drink will make me forget it all for a white."

Well, You Don't Miss Much.

Well, You Don't Miss Much.

Prom the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ocean Grove is just the queerest place for doing as you please that lever ran across. If you want to walk around the town in your stocking feet and with a bathing suit on that leaves your arms here and voir knee bones below the edge of your skirt, there is no one of think strangely of it. It is the easiest-going place that ever was, and it has such an effect on my coush from, who is here with me, that I get no good of thus at all. He just atands around out of slows and saws at the queer costimes like a child who sees a colored person for the first time.

"Bon't task me to tay in the hotel," he said to me the other day. "I don't want to lose a minute of sight-seeing, for you never can tell what you'll miss down hers. I have just seen to the beach with a novel, a just does not prough the streets to the beach with a novel, a just don't go good to see early don't guess what I lisee next."

Not a Fair Divide.

Not a Fair Divide.

From the Chicago Inter-Oceas.
Uncle Billy, a venerable servant on the Prasident's car, is very proud of having once gone flating with the President.

"How did you come out, Billy?" I saked.

"Well, when we war up in West Frightny las' spring, the President, beasys, Dan Lumont and I, us tree, wa's coin Cahoot. "Well, we get's eighteen flath."

"How did he divide?"

"Well, Marse President, he takes eighteen flath and Lumont be takes de rest."

"And what did you get, Uncle Billy?"

"Well, 'I do know, 'stratching his head; then brightening us he said, "I reckens I get the 'Cahook."

THE REPUBLICAN RUM BILL. James Hedpath Appeals to Decent Repub-Henns to Clean Out the Legislature

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUY: As an illustration of the practical workings of Saloon-Republican Smith's bill, by which an appeal can be taken from a decision of the Board of Excise, I ask your permission to state a few facts in the case of James Thorn, the tenant of ex-Alderman Shea, who has built a low groggery on the corner of Avenue B and Eighty sixth street.

Mr. Thorn's petition to the Board of Excise contained false statements, which I proved to their satisfaction. His claim was that his saloon was intended chiefly as a restaurant and soda water establishment. I replied by procuring a photograph of this low groggery and of its signs, which cover the entire build-ing, and which show that his intention was to sell liquors of all sorts wholesale and retail. His so-called restaurant is a small L to the saloon, which is of the usual kind of "standup" barrooms.

The petitioners against this saloon include

every lessee of the Henderson block, one of the most respectable in the city, containing thirty-three houses, each one of which is occupied by a separate tenant. Alderman Shea's awyer in his address described these citizens as "chiefly the inhabitants of a blind alley." The signers of Mr. Shea's petition for the most part were the occupants of flats, who were under special obligations to him and who have no special interest in the neighborhood at the point threatened by this groggery. Fronting the river, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth atreets, is a public park. This groggery of Shea's is on the northeast corner of Eightysixth street, and is the only house on the block, save a building at the wharf between Eightysixth and Eighty-seventh streets. At the foot of Eighty-seventh street there is a barge at which lager beer and other liquors are sold. In the same block (at the corner of Eighty-seventh street and Avenue B) there is a great German

street and Avonue B) there is a great German lager beer garden, and there is another lager beer saloon at the corner of Eighty-fifth street and Avenue B, and still another at the corner of Eighty-sixth street and Avenue A. These are short blocks.

There are, therefore, four large places where all kinds of liquors onn be had within one block of Shea's new groggery. Each of these places is kept by respectable people, and whenever any complaint has been made against any one of them, a remedy has been promptly applied by their proprietors. One block further up. on the corner of Eighty-seventh street and Avenue A; another block south, at the corner of Eighty-sixth street and Avenue A, directly opposite, at the southeast corner of Avenue A, there are other liquor stores or lager beer saloons, respectable in character.

Within riffs shot of this proposed saloon of Shoa's there fare a score of saloons in full operation.

Shea's saloon is in a locality that is visited

Within rife shot of this proposed saloon of Shoa's there fare a score of saloons in full operation.

Shea's saloon is in a locality that is visited every night by hundreds of young people and children, and is in the direct line of their travel from the park to the larger beer garden and the barge, each of which places is nightly thronged by the youth of both sexes. This low groggery, therefore, is a monace to the young people in the neighborhood. With it is not blast young money come not go about unattended as now. There is no excuse for its existence.

Judge Ehrlich assumes that Mr. Thorn demonstrated to the Board that he is a man of good character. My attorney, Mr. Augustus A. Lovey, told Judge Ehrlich in arguing this case in my behalf and in behalf of the tenants of the Henderson block, that Thorn was constantly selling liquor, although he had received no license, which was prima facie evidence that he was not a good citizen. I myself notified the Board of Excise before he was refused a license that I was ready to prove by sworn testimony that Thorn was selling liquor in violation of the law. After Alderman Shea made his appeal I notified the Captain of the precinct that Thorn was the lilegally selling liquor openly and all day long. No notice was taken of my letter until I notified a policeman that I should lodge a complaint against the Captain with the Police Commissioners. That very same day a detective arrested Thorn, and he was fined \$50.

In spite of these facts, Judge Ehrlich has issued a mandamus to the Board of Excise directing them to issue a license, Judge Ehrlich says that he has reached his conclusion "not without regret." I cannot understand the nature of such regret to the refer to the regret of the property and compared the money of the Republicans of this city to say whether such men's Smith to conciliate the monoral elements of the city, when they ought to crush, to the honesty of the Republican machine, which sends such men'ns Smith to conciliate the immoral elements of the city, when they

ought to crush, to the honesty of the Republican voters who desire to see such nuisances abated.

At the next election let the Prohibitionists compel the "saloon Republicans" to show their hands, and if a single ally of the grog shops is nominated anywhere, let them open a deadly fire against every Republican candidate in every part of the State. That is the only policy that will ever bring the machine to terms. Yourstruly, James Republican, 1.676 Avenue B.

P. S. I find that I have not yet exhausted the resources of the law. The Board of Excise must refuse to respect Judge Ehrlich's mandamus, as the law is explicit that no license shall be granted to any one who has been convicted of violating the Excise laws. The Board of Excise will appeal. Meanwhile, I give Mr. Thorn public notice that, however friendly the police may be to him, he shall not be permitted to net on the surposition that ex-Aiderman Shay's 'influence' is the law of the city, or that the mandamus of a political Judge is the last word of the law of the State.

If appears to Tite Sux, on the case as reported, that Judge Ehrlich Interpreted the law as he found it, and that the fault is in the law as he found it, and that the fault is in the law was it in evidence before him that Thorn ladbeen convicted of violating the Excise law?

JOHN C. E.O'S LIFE.

Auxious to Return to the States-His Chief Pleasure to Playing Billiards. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Primaric is Playing Hilliards.

Prom the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Optawa, Ont., Sept. 1.—It was only a fow days ago that your correspondent was in Quebec, and while there called upon John C. Encath is château, just outside the Gold Rock City, for the purpose of longing from him whether thore was induced any truth in the report that he had been making overtures to the New York authorities looking toward a settlement of his difficulties in that State, which at present keep him an outeast. Eno admitted that his friends had tried to settle up all matters for him, so that he could return and go through the mere formality of a trial, which would end in an nequital. He said that while he was happy in Quebec, he would much rather live in the States. This is apparent to all who have ever known him in Gotham. Go where he will, be about whatever business he may, there is always the same cold, indifferent look upon his face. There is also a peculiar necenanism about his movements which never wears a way unless he is at a billiard table. Here he seems to be at home. There is probably no man in Canada who can handle a cue as well as Eno. He has entered in several tournaments which have been held in Quebec, and has come out whose each time.

He is very absent minded, and this seems to be growing unon him. It may be in his reverie he is contrasting life in Canada with that of the convict pounding stone in Sing Sing or Auburn. He is indifferent to all visitors except Americans. These he is partial to, and will sit for hours in one of the satin-cushioned hammocks with which his grounds abound, listening to what they may have to say of the convict pounding stone in Sing Sing or Auburn. He is indifferent to all visitors except Americans. These he is partial to, and will sit for hours in one of the satin-cushioned hammocks with which his grounds abound, listening to what hey may have to say of the convict pounding stone in Sing Sing or Auburn. He had a local to the satin-cushioned hammocks with which he satin-cushioned hammocks with w OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 1 .- It was only a fow

An Extraordinary Procession in Ireland.

An Extenordinary Procession in Ireland.

From the St. James's Gasette.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon an immense procession entered the town of New Ross from Fethard, county Wexford. First came a brass band, then three waxounettes containing about sury persons, being the wives and children of thirteen farmers who were evisited as weak from their holdings on the Marquis of Mirje selstes. The waxounettes were followed by 300 horsemen, four deep, and a number of priests on care, and by a stripy of cars in a single file, said to be several miles by the or six bands. The origet or the termination of their ing was a monopolic ware to several miles by the original strips of cars in a single file, said to be several miles by the original strips of the remaining afficiency of the termination of the remaining afficient the file of the termination of the remaining afficient the file of the several miles to be several miles to their use. A constitution of the proposite to seem the file of the file of the several of the several miles of the file of the file of the several miles of the several m